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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/522,603	01/26/2005	Tsunchiro Fukuchi	2005-0024A	3410
513	7590	09/14/2009		
WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W., Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503			EXAMINER	
			CHEIEN, CATHERYNE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1655	
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			09/14/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/522,603	<b>Applicant(s)</b> FUKUCHI ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> CATHERYNE CHEN	<b>Art Unit</b> 1655

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2009.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 8 and 10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 8, 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

Currently, Claims 8, 10 are pending. Claims 8, 9 are examined on the merits. Claims 1-7, 9 are canceled.

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 2, 2009 has been entered.

***Election/Restrictions***

Applicant's election of the species in Claim 8, Kakon-to and Sho-saiko-to, in the reply filed on March 31, 2008 is acknowledged.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 8, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurokawa et al. (JP 07118161 A) in view of Fujimaki et al. (JP 63239228 A), Nakamura (JP 19990087331), Ninomiya et al. (US 5932235), Aoi et al. (JP 04346937 A), Okudaira et al. (JP 09286735 A), and Inoue et al. (WO 00/24273 with US 2007/0212460 A1 as translation).

For the purposes of searching for and applying prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103, absent a clear indication in the specification or claims of what the basic and novel characteristics actually are, "consisting essentially of" will be construed as equivalent to "comprising." See, e.g., PPG, 156 F.3d at 1355, 48 USPQ2d at 1355 ("PPG could have defined the scope of the phrase consisting essentially of" for purposes of its patent by making clear in its specification what it regarded as constituting a material change in the basic and novel

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characteristics of the invention."). See also > AK Steel Corp. v. Sollac, 344 F.3d 1234, 1240-41, 68 USPQ2d 1280, 1283-84 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (Applicant's statement in the specification that "silicon contents in the coating metal should not exceed about 0.5% by weight" along with a discussion of the deleterious effects of silicon provided basis to conclude that silicon in excess of 0.5% by weight would materially alter the basic and novel properties of the invention. Thus, "consisting essentially of" as recited in the preamble was interpreted to permit no more than 0.5% by weight of silicon in the aluminum coating). MPEP 2111.03.

Thus, the claims can still be interpreted as reading, "comprising". Kurokawa et al. teaches anti-viral agents with Chinese medicated mixture named Kakkonton, used at 160 mg in a 200 mg composition (Abstract), which is 80 w/w%. No agar or phosphates are present.

However, it does not teach Sho-saiko-to, less than 60% w/w per total composition, 0.01-10.0 w/w% of carrageenan, carob bean gum, xanthum gum.

Fujimaki et al. teaches treatment for person infected with virus with Chinese medicine Shosaikoto, used at 10 gram per day (Abstract).

Nakamura teaches gel composition comprising water soluble drug in carrageenan (1 gram), locust bean gum (0.5 gram), xanthan gum (0.5 gram) in 100 gram (page 2, Abstract). Locust bean gum is also known as carob bean gum (see [http://www.absolutedastronomy.com/topics/Locust\\_beans\\_gum](http://www.absolutedastronomy.com/topics/Locust_beans_gum)). Carrageenan will be at 1 w/w%, locust bean gum at 0.5 w/w%, and xanthan gum at 0.5 w/w%.

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Ninomiya et al. teaches a medical composition for oral administration is formulated into a jellied form using a base containing 0.01-1.0 wt% carrageenan and locust bean gum based on the total weight of the composition (Claims 1-3). When the medically effective components contained in the jellied medical composition for oral administration of the present invention have taste that is not to be easily taken like bitterness, the present invention is remarkably excellent in an effect to mask the taste to make it to be easily take and the medically effective components neither aggregate nor precipitate if they are insoluble in the dispersion medium of the base (column 6, lines 28-39).

Aoi et al. teaches a simple and economical way to reduce bitterness of drugs, such as Shosaikoto at 2.5 grams with gelatinizing agents (Abstract).

Okudaira et al. teaches agents to improve bad taste of kakkon-to (Abstract).

As for concentration, Inoue et al. teaches Chinese medicine formulations include Ge Gan Tang (Kakon-to) and Xiao Chai Hu Tang (Sho-saiko-to) (paragraph 0309) as oral composition of jellies (paragraph 0328) made with hydrocolloids at 0.01-10wt% (paragraph 0344) of locust bean gum (carob bean gum), carrageenan (paragraph 0338), xanthan gum (paragraph 0340).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to composition with Kakkon-to and Sho-saiko-to because these medicines are used against viruses. One would have been motivated to make a composition with Kakkon-to and Sho-saiko-to for the expected benefit of treating viral infections. Absent evidence to the contrary, there would have been

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a reasonable expectation of success in making the claimed invention from the combined teachings of the cited references.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to composition with Kakkon-to and Sho-saiko-to in jellied form because these medicines are bitter or tastes bad. One would have been motivated to make a composition in jellied form for the expected benefit of creating a medicine that is palatable and dispersible (see Ninomiya et al.). Absent evidence to the contrary, there would have been a reasonable expectation of success in making the claimed invention from the combined teachings of the cited references.

The references also do not specifically teach adding the ingredients in the amounts claimed by applicant. The amount of a specific ingredient in a composition is clearly a result effective parameter that a person of ordinary skill in the art would routinely optimize. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Thus, optimization of general conditions is a routine practice that would be obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ. It would have been customary for an artisan of ordinary skill to determine the optimal amount of each ingredient to add in order to best achieve the desired results. Thus, absent some demonstration of unexpected results from the claimed parameters, this optimization of ingredient amount would have been obvious at the time of applicant's invention.

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## MPEP 2144.05 Obviousness of Ranges

### II. OPTIMIZATION OF RANGES

#### A. Optimization Within Prior Art Conditions or Through Routine Experimentation

Generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955) (Claimed process which was performed at a temperature between 40°C and 80°C and an acid concentration between 25% and 70% was held to be prima facie obvious over a reference process which differed from the claims only in that the reference process was performed at a temperature of 100°C and an acid concentration of 10%.); see also *Peterson*, 315 F.3d at 1330, 65 USPQ2d at 1382 ("The normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine where in a disclosed set of percentage ranges is the optimum combination of percentages."); *In re Hoeschele*, 406 F.2d 1403, 160 USPQ 809 (CCPA 1969) (Claimed elastomeric polyurethanes which fell within the broad scope of the references were held to be unpatentable thereover because, among other reasons, there was no evidence of the criticality of the claimed ranges of molecular weight or molar proportions.). For more recent cases applying this principle, see *Merck & Co. Inc. v. Biocraft Laboratories Inc.*, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 975 (1989); *In re Kulling*, 897 F.2d 1147, 14 USPQ2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and *In re Geisler*, 116 F.3d 1465, 43 USPQ2d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Thus, through routine experimentation, "[t]he normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine where in a disclosed set of percentage ranges is the optimum combination of percentages." In other words, the claimed amounts were well within the purview of the ordinary artisan at the time the invention was made in an effort to optimize the desired results.

***Conclusion***

No claim is allowed.

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Catheryne Chen whose telephone number is 571-272-9947. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9-5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terry McKelvey can be reached on 571-272-0775. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Catheryne Chen  
Examiner Art Unit 1655

/Michael V. Meller/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1655